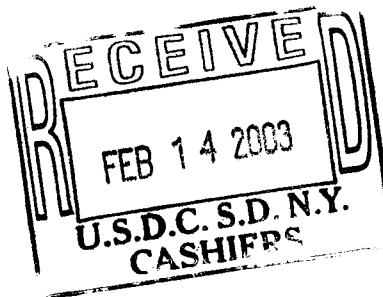


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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

**JESUS ARMANDO AMAYA, on behalf of
himself and others similarly situated,**

INDEX NO:

Plaintiff,

v.

**SOHO GRAND, INC., TRIBECA GRAND,
INC., and HARTZ MOUNTAIN
INDUSTRIES, INC.**

COMPLAINT

**FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION
AND RULE 23 CLASS ACTION**

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Defendants.

x

1. Plaintiff Jesus Armando Amaya, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, allege as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

2. This Court has original federal question jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because this case is brought under the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. §§ 201, *et seq.* ("FLSA"). This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the New York state law claims, as they are so related in this action within such original jurisdiction that the form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution.

3. Venue is proper in this District because all Defendants conduct business in this District, the Corporate Defendants are incorporated and have their principal executive offices in this District, and the acts and/or omissions giving rise to the claims herein alleged took place in this District.

PARTIES

4. Defendant SoHo Grand, Inc. is a New York corporation that does business in New York, New York and operates the SoHo Grand hotel in downtown Manhattan.

5. Defendant Tribeca Grand, Inc. is a New York corporation that does business in New York, New York and operates the Tribeca Grand hotel in downtown Manhattan..

6. Defendant Hartz Mountain Industries, Inc. is a New Jersey corporation that owns and manages both the SoHo Grand hotel and Tribeca Grand hotel.

7. Upon information and belief, all Defendants operate under common ownership, share employees, are managed by the same individuals and subject their employees to the same policies and procedures, in particular policies and procedures relating to the violations alleged in this Complaint.

8. All Defendants are hereinafter referred to collectively as Defendants.

9. Plaintiff Jesus Amaya is a New York resident and was employed by Defendants as a room service attendant in Defendants' food and beverage division within the last three years.

FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS

10. Plaintiff brings the First and Second Claims for Relief as a collective action pursuant to FLSA Section 16(b), 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), on behalf of all non exempt

persons employed in Defendants' food and beverage departments in any hourly position, on or after the date that is three years before the filing of the Complaint in this case as defined herein ("FLSA Collective Plaintiffs").

11. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and the other FLSA Collective Plaintiffs are and have been similarly situated, have had substantially similar job requirements and pay provisions, and are and have been subject to Defendants' decision, policy, plan and common policies, programs, practices, procedures, protocols, routines, and rules willfully failing and refusing to pay them at the legally required minimum wage for all hours worked and time and a half rates for work in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek. The claims of Plaintiff stated herein are essentially the same as those of the other FLSA Collective Plaintiffs.

12. The First and Second Claims for Relief is properly brought under and maintained as an opt-in collective action pursuant to § 16(b) of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. 216(b). The FLSA Collective Plaintiffs are readily ascertainable. For purpose of notice and other purposes related to this action, their names and addresses are readily available from the Defendants. Notice can be provided to the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs via first class mail to the last address known to Defendants.

RULE 23 CLASS ALLEGATIONS – NEW YORK

13. Plaintiff brings the state law Claims for Relief pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure ("FRCP") Rule 23, on behalf of all non exempt persons employed in Defendants' food and beverage departments in any hourly position, on or

after the date that is six years before the filing of the Complaint in this case as defined herein (the "Class Period").

14. All said persons, including Plaintiff, are referred to herein as the "Class." The Class members are readily ascertainable. The number and identity of the Class members are determinable from the records of Defendants. The hours assigned and worked, the positions held, and the rates of pay for each Class member are also determinable from Defendants' records. For purposes of notice and other purposes related to this action, their names and addresses are readily available from Defendants. Notice can be provided by means permissible under said FRCP 23.

15. The proposed Class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable, and the disposition of their claims as a class will benefit the parties and the court. Although the precise number of such persons is unknown, and the facts on which the calculation of that number are presently within the sole control of Defendants, upon information and belief, there are more than forty (40) members of the Class.

16. Plaintiff's claims are typical of those claims which could be alleged by any member of the Class, and the relief sought is typical of the relief which would be sought by each member of the Class in separate actions. All the Class members were subject to the same corporate practices of Defendants, as alleged herein, of failing to pay minimum wage and overtime compensation. Defendants' corporate-wide policies and practices affected all Class members similarly, and Defendants benefited from the same type of unfair and/or wrongful acts as to each Class member. Plaintiff and other Class members sustained similar losses, injuries and damages arising from the same unlawful policies, practices and procedures.

17. Plaintiff is able to fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class and have no interests antagonistic to the Class. Plaintiff is represented by attorneys who are experienced and competent in both class action litigation and employment litigation and have previously represented plaintiffs in wage and hour cases.

18. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy – particularly in the context of wage and hour litigation where individual class members lack the financial resources to vigorously prosecute a lawsuit against corporate defendants. Class action treatment will permit a large number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without the unnecessary duplication of efforts and expense that numerous individual actions engender. Because the losses, injuries and damages suffered by each of the individual Class members are small in the sense pertinent to a class action analysis, the expenses and burden of individual litigation would make it extremely difficult or impossible for the individual Class members to redress the wrongs done to them. On the other hand, important public interests will be served by addressing the matter as a class action. The adjudication of individual litigation claims would result in a great expenditure of Court and public resources; however, treating the claims as a class action would result in a significant saving of these costs. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the Class would create a risk of inconsistent and/or varying adjudications with respect to the individual members of the Class, establishing incompatible standards of conduct for Defendants and resulting in the impairment of class members' rights and the disposition of their interests through actions to which they were not parties. The issues in this action can be decided by means of

common, class-wide proof. In addition, if appropriate, the Court can, and is empowered to, fashion methods to efficiently manage this action as a class action.

19. Upon information and belief, Defendants and other employers throughout the state violate the New York Labor Law. Current employees are often afraid to assert their rights out of fear of direct or indirect retaliation. Former employees are fearful of bringing claims because doing so can harm their employment, future employment, and future efforts to secure employment. Class actions provide class members who are not named in the complaint a degree of anonymity which allows for the vindication of their rights while eliminating or reducing these risks.

20. There are questions of law and fact common to the Class which predominate over any questions affecting only individual class members, including:

- a) Whether Defendants employed or jointly employed Plaintiff and the Class within the meaning of the New York law.
- b) What proof of hours is sufficient where Defendants failed in their duty to maintain time records.
- c) What were the policies, practices, programs, procedures, protocols and plans of Defendants regarding payment of overtime wages.
- d) What were the policies, practices, programs, procedures, protocols and plans of Defendants regarding payment of wages for all hours worked.
- e) Whether Defendants paid Plaintiff and the Class members their regular rate of pay for all hours worked.
- f) Whether Defendants paid Plaintiff and the Class members the minimum wage for all hours worked.

- g) Whether Defendants failed and/or refused to pay Plaintiff and the Class premium pay for hours worked in excess of forty per workweek within the meaning of New York law.
- h) Whether Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the Class their wages in a timely manner.
- i) What are and were the policies, practices, programs, procedures, protocols and plans of Defendants regarding the types of work and labor for which Defendants did not pay the Class members at all.
- j) At what common rate, or rates subject to common methods of calculation, were and are Defendants required to pay the Class members for their work.
- k) What are the common conditions of employment and in the workplace, such as record keeping, breaks, and policies and practices regarding labor budgeting, that affect whether the Class was paid at overtime rates for overtime work.

FACTS

- 21. Plaintiff's consent to sue form is attached hereto as Exhibit A.
- 22. Defendants committed the following acts knowingly and willfully.
- 23. Defendants knew that nonpayment of minimum wages and overtime wages, as well as failing to compensate Plaintiff in a timely manner, would economically injure Plaintiff and violate federal and/or state laws.
- 24. Plaintiff worked as a room service attendant for Defendants.

25. Plaintiff generally clocked in electronically upon his arrival at work each day and clocked out electronically when he finished working for the day.

26. Defendants deducted 30 minutes each day from Plaintiff's pay, despite the fact that Plaintiff worked through his entire shift without taking any breaks.

27. Plaintiff often worked more than forty hours per week, and the illegally deducted time is often overtime.

28. As a result of these illegal deductions, Defendants did not compensate Plaintiff in a timely manner.

29. Plaintiff sustained substantial losses from Defendants' failure to pay him proper overtime compensation, compensating him below the federal and state minimum wages, and failure to compensate him in a timely manner.

30. Upon information and belief, other employees who worked for Defendants and who are FLSA Collective Plaintiffs and/or members of the Class were subjected to the same policies and practices and have sustained similar losses of compensation for numerous hours worked on behalf of Defendants.

31. Defendants, through their corporate management deliberately trained, supervised, instructed, and authorized managerial employees to engage in the above unlawful practices and have ratified their actions thereafter, in order to enhance corporate profits and reduce their labor costs.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF
**(FLSA Minimum Wage and Record Keeping
Violations, 29 U.S.C. §§ 201 *et seq.*
Brought by Plaintiff on Behalf of Himself
and the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs)**

32. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and other FLSA Collective Plaintiffs, reallege and incorporate by reference all previous paragraphs.

33. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that at all relevant times, each Defendant has been, and continues to be, an “employer” engaged in interstate “commerce” within the meaning of the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203. At all relevant times, both Defendants have employed, and continue to employ the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs as “employee[s]” within the meaning of the FLSA.

34. Throughout the statute of limitations period covered by these claims, Defendants knowingly failed to pay Plaintiff the federal minimum wage for each hour worked.

35. At all relevant times, Defendants have had, and continue to operate under a decision, policy and plan, and under common policies, programs, practices, procedures, protocols, routines and rules of willfully failing and refusing to pay the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs the federal minimum wage for each hour worked.

36. At all relevant times, Defendants willfully, regularly and repeatedly failed, and continue to fail to make, keep and preserve accurate records required by the FLSA with respect to Plaintiff and the other FLSA Collective Plaintiffs, including records sufficient to the accurately determine the wages and hours of employment pertaining to Plaintiff and the other FLSA Collective Plaintiffs.

37. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs, seeks damages in the amount of their respective unpaid compensation, liquidated (double) damages as provided by the FLSA for minimum wage violations, attorneys' fees and costs, and such other legal and equitable relief as this Court deems just and proper.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(FLSA Overtime Violations, 29 U.S.C. §§ 201 *et seq.*
Brought by Plaintiff on Behalf of Himself
and the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs)

38. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and other FLSA Collective Plaintiffs, reallege and incorporate by reference all previous paragraphs.

39. Throughout the statute of limitations period covered by these claims, Plaintiff and the other FLSA Collective Plaintiffs regularly worked in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek and continue to do so.

40. At all relevant times, Defendants have had, and continue to operate under a decision, policy and plan, and under common policies, programs, practices, procedures, protocols, routines and rules of willfully failing and refusing to pay the Class members at time and a half rates all hours worked in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek, and willfully failing to keep records required by the FLSA even though the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs have been and are entitled to overtime.

41. At all relevant times, Defendants willfully, regularly and repeatedly failed, and continue to fail to pay Plaintiff and the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs at the required overtime rates, one and a half times their regular hourly rates, for all hours worked in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek.

42. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs, seeks damages in the amount of their respective unpaid overtime compensation, liquidated

(double) damages as provided by the FLSA for overtime violations, attorneys' fees and costs, and such other legal and equitable relief as this Court deems just and proper.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
New York Minimum Wage Act, N.Y. Stat. § 650 et seq.,
Brought by Plaintiff on Behalf of
Himself and the Class)

43. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the Class members, reallege and incorporate by reference all previous paragraphs.

44. Defendants knowingly and willfully failed to pay Plaintiff and the Class members the New York minimum wage for all hours worked.

45. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, as set forth herein, Plaintiff and the Class members have sustained damages, including loss of earnings, in an amount to be established at trial, prejudgment interest, and costs, and attorneys' fees, pursuant to N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

46. Plaintiff does not seek liquidated damages for this claim.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
New York Minimum Wage Act, N.Y. Stat. § 650 et seq.,
Brought by Plaintiff on Behalf of
Himself and the Class)

47. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the Class members, reallege and incorporate by reference all previous paragraphs.

48. It is unlawful under New York law for an employer to suffer or permit a non-exempt employee to work without paying overtime wages for all hours worked in excess of forty (40) hours in any workweek.

49. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants willfully, regularly and repeatedly failed, and continue to fail to pay Plaintiff and the Class at the required

overtime rates, one and a half times their regular hourly rates, for all hours worked in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek.

50. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, as set forth herein, Plaintiff and the Class members have sustained damages, including loss of earnings, in an amount to be established at trial, prejudgment interest, and costs, and attorneys' fees, pursuant to N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

51. Plaintiff does not seek liquidated damages for this claim.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(New York Timely Payment of Wages Provisions,
N.Y. Lab. L. §§ 190 et seq.)
Brought by Plaintiff on Behalf of
Himself and the Class)

52. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the Class members, reallege and incorporate by reference all previous paragraphs.

53. By failing to pay Plaintiff and the Class their wages owed, Defendants blatantly disregarded their obligation under N.Y. Lab. Law § 191 to pay employees' wages not less frequently than semi-monthly.

54. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, as set forth herein, Plaintiff and the Class members have sustained damages, including loss of earnings, in an amount to be established at trial, prejudgment interest, and costs, and attorneys' fees, pursuant to N.Y. Lab. Law § 198.

55. Plaintiff does not seek liquidated damages for this claim.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all other Covered Employees, prays for relief as follows:

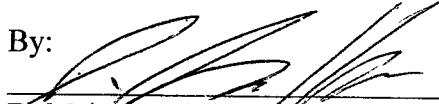
- A. A declaratory judgment that the practices complained of herein are unlawful under FLSA;
- B. Certification of this action as a collective action brought pursuant to the FLSA § 216(b);
- C. Designation of Plaintiff as representative of the FLSA Collective Plaintiffs;
- D. Certification of the New York state law claims as a class action brought pursuant to FRCP Rule 23;
- E. Designation of the Plaintiff as a representative of the Class;
- F. An award of damages, according to proof, including liquidated damages, to be paid by Defendants;
- G. Costs of action incurred herein, including expert fees;
- H. Attorneys' fees, including fees pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216 and other applicable statutes;
- I. Pre-Judgment and post-judgment interest, as provided by law; and
- J. Such other and further legal and equitable relief as this Court deems necessary, just and proper.

Dated: New York, New York
February 12, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH & HERZFELD LLP

By:


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Attorneys for Plaintiff, proposed collective action members and proposed class

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, hereby demands a jury trial on all causes of action and claims with respect to which she has a right to jury trial.